

Date: Mon, 5 Sep 94 13:33:40 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #995
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 5 Sep 94 Volume 94 : Issue 995

Today's Topics:

ANARTS RTTY News Bulletin 825 4th September 1994
A Repeater on 147.555?!? (2 msgs)
Current Wait?
FAX/WEEFAX SPEC
How lucky you guys are!
Is my 900mhz cordless phone safe?
Kenwood PL settingd
PLEASE NOTE
PLSE INCLUDE SASE FOR DIRECT DX QSL CARDS!!!
RFI Free PC Computer Cabinet? (2 msgs)
Shuttle Freqs
ts-450s transmitting on 27 MHz

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 5 Sep 1994 21:04:02 +1000
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!msuinfo!harbinger.cc.monash.edu.au!news.cs.su.oz.au!
metro!news.ci.com.au!eram.esi.com.au!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ANARTS RTTY News Bulletin 825 4th September 1994
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

[ANARTS - Australian National Amateur Radio Teletype Society]

ANARTS RTTY News Bulletin 825 4th September 1994

Relay frequencies

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3.545 MHz                0930 UTC    VK2BQS (Jim)
7.045 MHz -3            0030 UTC    VK2CTD (Col)
14.070 MHz (amt0r/fec)   0030 UTC    VK2DPM (Alan)
14.091 MHz                0030 UTC    VK2BQS (JIM)
146.675 MHz              0030/0930 UTC  VK2JPA (PAT)
144.850 MHz (ax25 bbs)   VK2JPA AT VK2RWI
                           (or VK2AAB)
146.675 MHz (rtty mmbbs/repeater)  VK2RTY

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U.S. Government picks up millions of dollars on frequency sale

You have probably read recently about the sale of frequencies that the FCC has auctioned off to the private sector. The bids were far beyond anything the FCC has anticipated. In fact, millions of dollars over their estimates. A recent newspaper article quoted the government gain in the area of 1 (one) billion dollars. No doubt our Senators and Congressional people will be watching this action very closely. I hope you read between the lines here. If frequencies are in such demand and worth such huge amounts of money, what's next, we may wonder.

I'm concerned that maybe one day these independent sources are going to be looking at the amateur service with the thought of maybe reducing our frequency spectrum. On the other hand, what if the government should decide one day to start charging Amateurs a yearly licensing fee. A little simple mathematics here would indicate Big Brother could pick up a couple of billion dollars every year.

Oh, you're not worried! ... Okay, maybe not today but, look-out big business is just around the corner watching everyone and looking everywhere for frequencies. Besides, don't forget the recent loss in the 220 MHz band. Also keep in mind that in some countries around the world it is common to charge a yearly licensing fee to amateurs.

Please don't think that I'm an alarmist. My only intent is to alert you that these are important issues everyone must keep in mind. The old cliché -- Use it or lose it -- that has been applied to our frequencies so many times still holds true. At all times we must demonstrate the usefulness of our fraternity and be ever alert to any invasion thereof.

de Dale Sinner W6IWO

Date: Mon, 5 Sep 1994 00:41:07 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!kahuna!jeffrey@ames.arpa
Subject: A Repeater on 147.555?!?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <34di6t\$736@rain.org> leigh@rain.org (Leigh) writes:
>
>But does every Ham have a right to have his own repeater?

A very good question and the answer certainly must be *NO*. In fact I have to question why someone would put up a repeater in an area that is already blanketed with coverage from other machines. Unless his repeater can offer coverage that *none* of the others provide one can only guess his reason must be to feed his ego.

Some will argue for redundancy in case of a widespread emergency but if your area of coverage has a 144, a 220, and a 440 mc machine on different mountain tops the necessary redundancy is covered; why duplicate that coverage with a dozen more 2M repeaters?

And I dare say that *most* QSO's conducted on repeaters are in violation of Part 97 since they could be done via simplex at lower power than the repeater; a repeater QSO uses twice the spectrum as a simplex QSO.

I would love to see a resurgence of low power simplex utilizing high gain antennas, and use of a repeater when only simplex fails.

Jeff NH6IL

Date: 5 Sep 1994 19:02:15 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: A Repeater on 147.555?!?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Date: Mon, 5 Sep 1994 07:34:23 GMT
From: dorite!mike@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Current Wait?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I took my test July 20. Any know when I'll really get my license?

--

Mike Proffitt
New Palestine, IN

Date: Mon, 5 Sep 1994 11:02:45 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!swrinde!pipex!bbc!ant!boyer@ames.arpa
Subject: FAX/WEEFAX SPEC
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

R C Jones (R.C.Jones@durham.ac.uk) wrote:
: Hello!

: I am looking for some help in finding out the specification of FAX and/or
: WEEFAX data (satellite weather pictures) as received on SW. I am going to be
: working on image enhancement project and need info on my sources!

: Any pointers or specs. would be greatly appreciated.

: Tnx.

Satellite wx pics are a 2400hz amplitude modulated tone. Max amplitude
being white. These are sent at 120 lines per minute. There are synch tones
i think these are 832hz (IR) and 1040hz (VIS) for the noaa sats.

john B
john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

Date: Mon, 5 Sep 94 00:36:01 -0500
From: news.delphi.com!usenet@uunet.uu.net
Subject: How lucky you guys are!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

THOUSANDS (plural) of little companies in QST...you say....are we reading the
same copy of QST? Thousands?????what 57\$ worth of parts and \$340 selling
price? That's about right, if not a little low! The store gets a cut....
Rent on the factory....Medical insurance.....maybe a little pension plan...

(all the things you like to receive)....salariestest equipment, TAXES!
going to conventions, etc.....hey , parts are the least of it....it's the
overhead today.....social security (employer portion) unemployment, disability,
etc, and etc, and etc. It is no picnic!

Date: Mon, 5 Sep 94 00:48:42 -0500
From: news.delphi.com!usenet@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Is my 900mhz cordless phone safe?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The power is far, far too high. Do not ever use your phone. Do not eat
hot dogs. Stay at least 50 feet away from TV or computer screen. Do not
drive car on highway or freeway. etc.

Date: 5 Sep 1994 05:39:31 GMT
From: news.mtholyoke.edu!pryack@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Kenwood PL settingd
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

HELP: Can anybody tell me the dipswitch settings for a PL of 131.8 on a
Kenwood TH31BT? I assume they're the same as any TH?1 HT. TNX & 73 de
Paul, W1ETH/6

--
Paul R. Ryack, M.D., M.P.H. |pryack@mhc.mtholyoke.edu
There are certain sections of |
New York, Major, that I wouldn't|
advise you to try and invade. |

Date: 5 Sep 94 23:01:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: PLEASE NOTE
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Over the last three days, the gateway we use for Internet was done and
messages have been returned. Ignore this message and re-send messages. Thank
you

Date: Mon, 5 Sep 1994 07:54:59 GMT
From: hplextra!hplb!hpwin055.uksr!hpmoea!dstock@hplabs.hpl.hp.com
Subject: PLSE INCLUDE SASE FOR DIRECT DX QSL CARDS!!!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

slm (slm@world.std.com) wrote:
: In article <344hc5\$5an@news.duke.edu>,

< deleted lines>

:
: -- but the average income
: there is about \$300 a month, or about \$75/week. Asking someone with
: that salary to pay to send out 100 cards direct each week is ridiculous --
: and a Slovene with a good HF signal can work 100 QSOs in an hour.

: Sharon KC1YR

I think the salient word could be "Direct" It's unreasonable to expect DX stations to pay for very expensive direct postage when cheaper means ought to be available. Isn't this exactly what the QSL bureaux are supposed to fix. Not all countries have bureaux, but would it not be better to set more up and to subsidise them rather than throwing money at post offices ?

The bureaux are never fast enough for some people, if they really want to hurry, it's fair that they should bear all the extra costs, perhaps the total cost. Even so, they create extra pressure and workload on the victim, the DX station.

Perhaps a "Bureau only" expedition would be kinder than my QSL-free one? I still think we're too hung up on pretty pieces of paper.

Cheers

David

Date: Mon, 5 Sep 1994 05:03:54 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!herbr@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: RFI Free PC Computer Cabinet?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Subject: RFI Free PC Computer Cabinet?
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment
Organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 261-4700 guest)
Summary:
Keywords:

Over the past several years, I have tried several different PC compatible computers in the shack in an attempt to use with my HF Station. It seems no matter with PC I have tried, and having tried toroid chokes, ac filters, etc. my PC (now a 486 /66) still QRM's the heck out of the ham hams with birdies and other annoying noise.

I know my PC is not a Class B machine, just a clone. But over the years, I have had several clones, real IBM's, Compaqs, and AST's all with basically the same result.

Does anyone out there know of a manufacturer of a PC tower or desktop cabinet that has excellent RFI suppression and shielding? If so,

would be very interested in finding this out.

Short of spending magabuck for a new class b machine, is there any other solution? My pc and my hf station are totally useless together. What does all you guys do?

Thanks.

--
herbr@netcom.com

Date: 5 Sep 1994 17:21:55 GMT
From: gatech!news.byu.edu!news@uunet.uu.net
Subject: RFI Free PC Computer Cabinet?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Herb Rosenberg (herbr@netcom.com) wrote:
: Subject: RFI Free PC Computer Cabinet?
: Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment
: Organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 261-4700 guest)
: Summary:
: Keywords:
:
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:
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: I have had several clones, real IBM's, Compaqs, and AST's all with

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:
: Does anyone out there know of a manufacturer of a PC tower or desktop
: cabinet that has excellent RFI suppression and shielding? If so,

: would be very interested in finding this out.
:
: Short of spending magabuck for a new class b machine, is there any other
: solution? My pca nd my hf station are totally useless together. What
: does all you guys do?
:
: Thanks.
:
:
: --
: herbr@netcom.com

I haven't tried this yet, but a friend of mine was telling me about a conductive spray that you can buy, that you can spray over all of the insides of the plastic parts, case etc. (alot of cases have a plastic front panel) to provide a somewhat better sheilded cabinet. Working on an IBM PS/70 recently I noticed that this is what IBM has done to provide a better RF shield. If I understand my physics correctly, and I've had some, theoretically, nothing can radiate if it is boxed up tight...but that is the word..."tight". Just to note, IBM even has a plate that goes between the motherboard and the case- around the built-in video and serial parallel ports which has alot of "fingers" or spring loaded strips of metal that provide a good electriacal contact along the plate surface to the case. This might provide an idea or two. You could experiment even with tinfoil if you are careful but don't forget to provide some way for the thing to ventilate well. You might also check out your monitor as well. Many of the cheaper monitors have _Alot_ of stray electromagetic fields as well which amy be contributing to the problem..(example- my dad purchased a cheap VGA monitor and because of his application, had to place it next to his IBM 8513 (VGA) monitor. The stray fields from it would mess up the picture on his IBM monitor- even several inches away...on the other hand, when that monitor finally died he purchased a NEC 4FG and places it _NEXT_ to it now and has _NO_ problem...just a thought. Good luck and have fun experimenting.

73,

--

Vince Hadley |
KA7GVQ |
hadleyv@bones.et.byu.edu |

Date: 4 Sep 1994 21:37:03 -0400
From: news.pipeline.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Shuttle Freqs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

afabro@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Anthony P Fabro) wrote:

>
>Hello,
>
>Was wondering if anyone knows the frequencies that the
>shuttle uses for communications to earth or for other
>uses.
>
Space shuttle air-ground communications are rebroadcast by
WA3NAN at the Giddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, MD on
3860 and 7185 LSB and 14295, 21395 and 28650 USB.

During 'SAREX' missions - when hams are on board - they (the
licensed astronauts) transmit on 145.55, voice and Packet.

Beyond this, it gets a lot tougher. The principal comm link
between the shuttle and ground stations is multiplexed digital
S-Band, 2287.5 MHz. However, 296.8 and 259.7 MHz are also used
- AM mode - for backup, and during liftoff and landing. I
have, in fact, monitored direct shuttle transmissions here -
shortly after a liftoff, and, once, during an EVA.

Good luck!

<<DRA>>

Date: 3 Sep 1994 03:37:42 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!news.kreonet.re.kr!
hpdol.kaeri.re.kr!hppfs01!hsyim@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ts-450s transmitting on 27 MHz
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Date: Mon, 5 Sep 1994 03:09:25 GMT
From: world!slm@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <Cv1M97.BFD@hpbqmoa.sqf.hp.com>, <3429qc\$f2a@apple.com>,
<344hc5\$5an@news.duke.edu>

Subject : Re: PLSE INCLUDE SASE FOR DIRECT DX QSL CARDS!!!

In article <344hc5\$5an@news.duke.edu>,
Ronald Thomas <thomasr@acpub.duke.edu> wrote:

> I enjoy DX contacts and the QSL cards are a nice memory of the chats.
>I send QSL cards to all of the people for whom I can find addresses. This
>is something I enjoy doing. Even though I don't enjoy the costs involved,
>I never ask for a SASE. Seems to me that if each side of the contact deals
>with the postage, it comes out even---or am I missing something.

If you were working 120 QSOs or more per hour, as I was doing from
Slovenia and as many rarer DX stations do when they try to give as many
people a QSO with them as want one ... that's between \$35 and \$60 an hour
which can certainly add up if you spend a few evenings a week on the
radio!

I don't know too many people who could QSL 100% direct with such costs,
and work on the air more than an hour or two a week.

It is really a mistake to consider one's own experiences operating
from a non-rare spot in the States, and apply it to "rare" DX.

In addition, in many countries, overseas postal costs are a much
higher proportion of income earned than here. I forget how much it
cost to send an overseas letter in Slovenia -- it was something in the
neighborhood of 50 or 60 cents, I believe -- but the average income
there is about \$300 a month, or about \$75/week. Asking someone with
that salary to pay to send out 100 cards direct each week is ridiculous --
and a Slovene with a good HF signal can work 100 QSOs in an hour.

Sharon KC1YR

--

electronic address: slm@world.std.com

Date: (null)

From: (null)

In Los Angeles, all the repeater frequencies are in use. Because of
that, there's no hurry in the various coordinating bodies to tell people
who apply that they can't be allocated a frequency that won't interfere
with existing operations, and that they've been placed on a waiting list.

Because of this perceived inaction, various groups of people have
"formed their own coordinating bodies", some as restricted in scope

as to assert their authority to coordinate all repeaters in, say, one small city on the outskirts of Los Angeles.

Of course, the radio waves don't know how to observe these restrictions, so there are still problems with coverage v. interference.

Some of these groups apparently have the blessing of local officials of one kind or another - police chiefs, emergency services people, and officers of various clubs and organizations.

Despite these imprimatures, the radio waves still tend to follow their own nature, and there are still problems with coverage v. interference.

So now the situation is that there are a few widely-recognized coordinating bodies (one per band), and several much-less-recognized ones. Some of the latter are assigning bizarre frequency coordinations, and chaos nears.

And there are still problems with coverage v. interference.

Sure am glad I'm not a frequency coordinator anymore.

- Brian

Date: (null)
From: (null)
Comment:

Well, as you well know, we are one of those countries where amateurs pay a yearly fee for the privilege of getting on air. The Callbook-on-disc in the copy I have says there are 19,133 registered callsigns in Australia. Let's round that up to 20,000 and see how much we pay the government for the privilege. That's only 700,000 dollars -- small bickies, don't you think?

If some commercial party threatens our frequencies, while the government is bound by international agreements to let amateurs use defined frequencies, who is to say that they may not try to milk this cow some more and put up the licence fees to make up for the fact that they really cannot legally take the frequencies away to earn large amounts of money?

A small licence fee in a small amateur population is no protection. We must be seen to be making good use of the spectrum and also to be of assistance to the community, as has been shown in recent years in earthquake, storm and fire. Keep

the community side of Amateur Radio to the fore, and keep telling the public about the hobby and how it can be both enjoyment and provide service in times of need.

de Pat VK2JPA Broadcast Officer

CQ/RTTY Journal WW RTTY Contest (part 1)

September 24-25

Sponsored by CQ Magazine and ADRS RTTY/Digital Journal

NOTE: Major change in this year's rules; NO rest periods required.

CONTEST PERIODS: STARTS at 0000 UTC Saturday, and ENDS at 2400 UTC Sunday, a total of 48 hours. NO REST PERIODS REQUIRED for any entries.

Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15, and 10M. (five bands)

OPERATOR CLASSES: There is a High Power category (more than 150 watts) and a Low Power category (less than 150 watts). ONLY Single Op, All Band entries, and Multi-Op single transmitter entries are eligible to enter the High or Low Power categories. Enter one or the other, and so note in your log. Single band Assisted and Multi-multi entries are not eligible to enter these categories.

A) Single Op, All Band and Single Band. One person performs all operating and logging functions. Use of Spotting Nets, DX Alert Packet Systems, telephone, etc., is NOT permitted.

B) Single Op, Assisted, All Band Only. One person performs all operating and logging functions. However, the use of DX Spotting Nets or any other form of DX alerting assistance IS allowed. The operator can change bands at any time. Single op stations are allowed only one transmitted signal at any given time.

C) Multi-Op, Single Transmitter. All band entry only. More than one person operates, logs, checks for dupes, use of spotting, etc.

NOTE: Only one (1) transmitter and one (1) band permitted during the same period (defined as ten (10) minutes). Once the station has begun operation on a given band, it MUST remain on that band for 10 minutes; listening time counts as operating time. EXCEPTION: One, and only one, other band may be used during the same time period if, and only if, the station worked is a new multiplier. Logs found in violation of the ten minute rule will be automatically reclassified as multi-multi to reflect their actual status.

D) Multi-Op, Multi-Transmitter. All band entry only. No limit to number of transmitters, but only one (1) signal per band permitted. All transmitters must be located within a 500 meter diameter, or within the property limits of the station licensee's address, whichever is the greater. The antennas must be physically connected by wires to the transmitter.

More next week

IPS weekly report

26 August - 1 September 1994

Issue No 35

Date of issue: 02 September 94

INDICES:

Date	26	27	28	29	30	31	01
10cm	72	71	71	78	83	82	86
A	8	8	7	4	3	6	(10 estimated)
T	26	19	25	21	28	25	24

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Solar activity was moderate on 30th August, with 2 M1 flares, low on 1st September, and very low for the remainder of the period.

The geomagnetic field at Learmonth (WA) was quiet 26th and 30th August, and quiet to unsettled otherwise.

Ionospheric F2 critical frequencies at Sydney were near predicted monthly values with enhancements of up to 30 per cent

on 29th, and up to 50 per cent on 30th August.

FORECAST FOR THE NEXT WEEK (2 - 8 September)

SOLAR: Moderate to low (isolated fadeouts possible).

GEOMAGNETIC: Quiet to unsettled, until 6 September then increasing to active levels with possible minor storm periods during local night.

IONOSPHERIC: Near predicted monthly values, until 6 September after which degraded conditions are expected.

Courtesy of IPS Radio and Space Services, Sydney

There are no VK2SG Rtty DX Notes available for the last week in August so unfortunately we will have to wait for further information until next week. But in the meantime we have :

ARLD053 DX news

The items in this week's bulletin are courtesy of Jim, AD1C, Doc, KOHTF, Len, W7MCU, Bob, W5KNE, the QRZ DX bulletin, Chod, VP2ML, The DX Bulletin and the Yankee Clipper Contest Club PacketCluster network. Thanks.

THAILAND. Fred, K3ZO, is in Thailand until October 10 and will be signing HZ0ZAR. Check 20 meters between 1130 and 1400z. He plans to give 40 meters a try for stateside Qs. Sunrise in Bangkok is at 2307z and sunset at 1119z. Plans also call for a trip to Singapore to attend the IARU Region 3 Conference there. QSL via K3ZO.

NEPAL. Kyoko, NH6RT, is active as 9N1KY. Check 14184 kHz at 1648z and 14270 at 1700. QSL via Kyoko Yamakami, Box 3, Tokaimura, 319-11, Japan.

RWANDA. Both VE3MJQ and PA3DZN should be active any day now from Kigali. In the meantime, try working 9X5/F5PGP on 14195 kHz at about 2030z.

MONGOLIA. Members of the Japan UNICEF Ham Club should be on the air as JU1HC through the end of the month. There have been no PacketCluster spots for this one in New England as we

approach bulletin time. Howe6Pr, try JT1KAA on 14021 kHz around 0210z.

UGANDA. Paul, WF5T, plans to return to Uganda and operate as 5X1XT, concentrating on CW and RTTY. QSL via his home call.

CHAGOS. Pete, VQ9TP, aka N5TP, has been busy on his favorite mode, CW. Check 18083 kHz from 1345 to 1600z. Pete operates almost exclusively between the hours of 1230 and 1630:, Tom, VQ9TT, has been worked on 14014 kHz at 1300z.

CHINA. Len, W7MCU, called ARRL Hq recently to report that BY1QH is back on Oscar 13. QSL via the 1994 CBA.

ARUBA. Contest station P40W will be rebuilt at a new location just prior to the CQWW SSB contest in October. John, W2GD, will be doing both the rebuilding and operating.

Society information

The Society may be contacted at : PO Box 860, Crows Nest 2065 Australia, for such matters as membership and general enquiries. Enquiries can also be made by packet to the President (Col) VK2CTD, or the Secretary (Pat) VK2JPA at VK2RWI.

News items may be sent to Broadcast Officer PO Box 60 Blacktown 2148 Australia, or by packet to VK2JPA at VK2RWI. Email addresses for the Broadcast Officer are :

pat1(at)pitt.conmusic.su.oz.au

The Society welcomes news items on any digital subjects from anywhere in the broadcast coverage area. We know we reach New Zealand and many South Pacific islands, and we were reaching as far north as Japan when conditions were right. We are looking forward to news from your areas to let other amateurs know what you are doing in the hobby. Hope to hear from you.

73s de Pat VK2JPA Broadcast Officer

That concludes the broadcast for this morning/evening.

--

Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) | dave@esi.com.au | VK2KFU @ VK2AAB.NSW.AUS.OC | PGP 2.6
Opinions expressed are mine. | E7 FE 97 88 E5 02 3C AE 9C 8C 54 5B 9A D4 A0 CD

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #995
